THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

Amnonmonte To-day. Bijon Opera Rouse-Adeals, 1 P. M. Raco Museo - Tablesux In Wax, Ac. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Madison Square Theatre-in Chancery, 120 P. M. Star Theatre-Mexican Typical Orchestra. 2 and 2 P. M. Tony Pantor's Theatre-Capital Prize. 2 P. M. Wallack's Theatre-The Back Susser. 2 P. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Month..... BUNDAY, Per Year. THE SUN, New York City.

Mr. Cleveland Stands Firm.

Those who have supposed that President CLEVELAND might change his ideas respecting civil service reform will not find much support for their hope in a conversation which the President lately had with Sena-

tor VEST of Missouri. According to the report, which undoubtedly comes from Mr. VEST himself, "the President asked what the people of Missouri thought about the policy of the Administration. The Senator said that the Missouri Democrats were not at all satisfied with the manner in which the President was doing business; and that a great many Republican officeholders in the State had not been disturbed, although the people expected that in the change of Administration these offices would be taken from their political enemies and given to friends and adherents of the Democratic party."

Mr. CLEVELAND listened patiently to what Benator VEST had to say, and then replied that he was sorry the people of Missouri were not pleased with his policy, but that "he intended to go shead in the same manner in which he had begun to discharge the duties of his office. He intended to strictly adhere to the pledges given by him in his letter of acceptance and in his inaugural address on the subject of civil service reform."

Mr. CLEVELAND is a very firm man, and, heving once clearly made up his mind what he will do, he cannot easily be swayed from his purpose. There have been Presidents who could be charged with a lack of backbone, but GROVER CLEVELAND is certainly not deficient in that indispensable organ.

And yet the Democracy hates and despises the civil service humbug as it hates polson and despises nonsense.

#### The New British Cabinet.

On the first inspection of the names of the BALISBURY Ministry the surviving colleagues of Lord DERBY and Lord BEACONS-FIELD seem pretty well provided for. Some of them, indeed, are reinstated in the same positions which they formerly occupied. The Duke of RICHMOND, for example, is made once more the President of the Board of Trade. Sir R. A. CROSS is again Home Becretary, and Lord JOHN MANNERS reassumes the functions of Postmaster-General; while Col. STANLEY passes from the Becretaryship for War to the office of Colonial Secretary.

With the duties of the Foreign Office which the Premier takes upon himself, he became familiar during the last two years of the last Tory administration. It is nevertheless true that the Conservative party has undergone a kind of quiet revolution, whose signs may be detected in the allotment of some important posts, in the adroit arrangements made for shelving inefficient or unpopular leaders, and above all in the selection of the men deputed to uphold the party cause upon the floor of the House of Commone, the arena of momentous debate and

decisive strategy. Among those who are consigned to honorable inactivity will be specially remarked the new President of the Council, Lord CRAN-BROOK, who in his day has discharged with considerable success the difficult duties appertaining to the Home Office, the War Office, and the India Office, and who, as Mr. Ga-THORNE HARDY, seemed disposed at one time Mr. DISRAELI himself the leadership of his party. The appointment of Lord CARNARVON to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland is calculated to pro pitiate the Nationalists, since no Tory peer is less likely to clamor for harsh measures of coercion, while it will relieve the framers of the foreign and Indian policy of the incoming Cabinet from the crotchety, not to say cranky, interference that proved a thorn in DISRAELI'S side. Still more significant of change is the retirement of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE from the House of Commons and from any conspicuous share in party managment. By accepting an earldom and the empty dignity of First Lord of the Treasury he has submitted to a process

which might coarsely but truthfully be de-

scribed as being kicked up stairs. However notable may be these tokens of reconstruction in the Cabinet, they will impress the House of Commons less than the striking transformation which the Treasury bench has undergone since 1880. Sir R. A Choss and Mr. W. H. SMITH are still there, but they will demean themselves with comparative diffidence, for with the departure of Bir STAFFORD the ascendancy of country squires, country attorneys, and bust ness, men is over. Sir Michael Hicks-BEACH and Lord RANDOLPH CHURCH-ILL will hereafter be looked upon as the accredited lieutenants of the Premier in the lower House. Sir MICHAEL is but 48 years old, Lord RANDOLPH only 36 and among other young men brought into new or increased prominence are Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, Mr. STANHOPE, and Mr. Balfour. Speaking generally, we may say that for the last five years the Tory oppo sition in the House of Commons has been managed by old men, or, as the malcontents prefer to put it, by old women, whereas the future captains of the Conservatives, though only in three instances devoid of administrative experience, are for the most part chosen from men in the prime of life. The necessity of infusing new blood into the Tory organization was the pretext for forming the socalled fourth party, which looked absurd enough while it was snubbed by Sir STAP-FORD and other veteran Conservatives, but which has the laugh upon its side, now that at least three of its four members seem to have extorted recognition from the Salis-BURY Government.

Unquestionably, the new Cabinet, although sufficiently well organized for administration, seems but weakly represented in the House of Commons, when contrasted with the matchless orators and skilled tacticians of the Liberal opposition. But it is much better fitted for effective defence than it would have been under the guidance of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, and it may be that during the remnant of the term of this Parliament it will be subjected to assault only from the Radical minority. But we shall know more about the measure of support to be expected from the Whige when Mr. GLAD-STONE makes a public explanation of the bargain which he is understood to have en-

tered into with Lord SALISBURY, and of which one part has been already carried out by the Conservatives in passing the Seats bill,

#### Americans in London.

We learn that letters have reached this country complaining that Americans are 'insulted and discriminated against" in certain of the great hotels of Lond, on and one house in particular is mentioned, from which they are driven away "for no other reason than that they are Americans."

The excuse made by the manager of that hotel, according to one of these letters, is that Americans buy too little wine to be profitable customers. He says that he kept a record of 107 Americans who had stopped at the house previous to 1882, and that of this number less than a dozen had bought wine, while his other patrons are liberal in their use of the beverages on which a hotel keeper gets his best profits. Therefore, in the London season especially, when the metropolis is crowded with people from all parts of England, he turns a cold shoulder on our countrymen and reserves his rooms for the more bibacious Englishmen.

All that is a mere pretext, in the opinion of a correspondent, who thinks the real cause of the hotel keeper's conduct is his prejudice against Americans, a prejudice which he shares with the run of his countrymen, and especially those of the upper classes. It seems hardly probable that of so many American travellers only one in ten took wine; but it is a fact that prudent men here are much more moderate than Englishmen in the use of alcohol, and are all the time becoming more and more temperate. The vast majority of the travellers found in our hotels never think of drinking wine at dinner, though many of them may have the had habit of tippling at bars. Besides. comparatively few American women, except those of German descent, drink any sort of alcoholic beverage, while English women generally consume wine, beer, and spirits, and often in quantities scarcely less than those to which their husbands and brothers

But it cannot be denied that Englishmen generally dislike the average American, and have auvihing but a friendly feeling for this country. Our prosperity does not make them happy. They do not enjoy the thought that the United States are bound to stand at the head of English civilization, and to distance the old country in the race for commercial supremacy. Besides, there are peculiarities in the American speech and manner which are very offensive to many Englishmen, and even the snobs who try hard to ane English ways are easily detected, and especially detested because of their silly attempts to hide their nationality.

have accustomed themselves.

Still, after all, Englishmen love us as much as we love them, and as much as they are loved by other peoples generally. The deer American affection and cordial American sympathy for England of which Mr. PHELPS gushes at London dinners has, in fact, no existence here outside of a very small circle It is true that the animosity against the old country which was so bitter for many years after the Revolution, has passed away in large part, and that the sensitiveness to English criticism and ridicule which was so tender fifty years ago has been succeeded by the indifference of self-sufficiency. Yes Americans pretty generally are convinced that if we were in a very tight place, the great mass of Englishmen, of the upper classes especially, would chuckle over our misfortunes and try to play the same game they did during our civil war. Therefore when Russia was bullying England the other day, people here were not disposed to

shed tears. But it is nonsense to say that an American cannot get civil treatment in England, particularly if he has any money to spend. The shopkeepers welcome him, because they expect to make more out of him than out of their ordinary customers; and hotel keepers are glad to let their rooms to those who will pay for them, whencesoever they come Even the particular hotel the correspondents of the Times complain of takes in Americans regularly, though, of course, it prefers those who buy its indifferent wine. Englishmen may not love Americans, but they want their oney just the same

# The Church Army.

Distrust and fear of the Salvation Army and its methods have led to the formation in England of what is called the Church Army, the friends of which recently held a meeting in London, with the Bishop of Durham as their presiding officer.

In his opening address the Bishop spoke of the wonderful energy and enthusiasm of the Salvation Army, but expressed fears that it would prove to be dangerous to the Church.

"Its very rigid and slubborn organization is so un-bending and so exacting that whether or not the author-ities still disclaim the idea of being a Church or a sect, they really are so. It would be very difficult for an man to be a loval soldier of the Salvation Army and he same time a loyal son of the Church of England

It is true that the Salvation Army is-becoming more and more a distinct religious party, and it was apparent from the address of Gen. Booth at its recent annual meeting that he looked forward to the time when it would be far more powerful than any church

We are, therefore, not surprised to find that the churches look on its progress with doubt, suspicion, and alarm, for its methods are such as are likely to prove extraordina rily successful among the people to whom it appeals. And, as the Bishop of Durham said, "in these times when there are so many voices-intellectual, social, political, and artistic voices of all sorts-clamoring to be heard," "it is necessary to be more demonstrative, to adopt new methods in our religious teaching, and to have new forms of service." in order to attract public attention.

Therefore, churchmen in England take a esson from the Salvation Army, and start an army of their own to stir up popular in terest in religion.

# Of Course They Are Full.

Of course the Broadway horse cars are crowded, and the railroad is proving of advantage to business on the street. It has been obvious for many years that trade along that central thoroughfare was suffering because of the lack of means of transit which were provided in other streets, but which were kept from lower Broadway, as if it were a sacred avenue.

This railway, too, is pretty sure to be one of the most profitable in the city, even if it does not pay better than any other, for more than any other it will get the most desirable business of a horse rallroad-the short trip fares. People ride a few blocks and then get out and make way for other passengers, se that the number of fares taken in on a trip is

extraordinarily large. Undoubtedly many of these now try the road merely for the novelty of the thing, but when the nevelty has worn off the propertionate number of short fares is likely to be greater than on the other horse railroads In the hurry and bustle of the business hours mon are glad to be able to jump on the cars, and so save stops and gain time. At all

hours the cars will be well filled. Mr. JACOB SHARP and his friends and asso-

clates have therefore got a pretty investment in their Broadway railroad. But the eagerness with which the public rush to use these slow cars, with all their inconveniences of crowding, blockading, and delay, shows how greatly we need rapid transit along the Broadway line, and how much

it will benefit business on the street. We are inclined to think that it will be far more difficult next year than it has been in the past to stir up opposition to such an underground railway as the Arcade project.

#### The City Unusually Clean.

We are glad to see that even such severe critics as the Ladies' Health Protective Asso

ciation pronounce the city unusually clean. We do not remember a summer in the pas when the streets were in so good a condition as to cleaniness as they are now. More than that, there is much less of hidden filth than ordinarily. Stirred up by volunteer sanitary inspectors, the authorities have gone to work with remarkable vigor to wash both the outside and the inside of the platter, and the summer solstice finds us with a moderate death rate and a comparatively small num ber of cases of disease due directly to hea

But why do these women workers in a good cause call themselves the Ladies' Health Protective Association? How would the Gentlemen's Health Protective Association sound?

Justice. Justice required that our neighbor the Times, in its biography of the Hon. RICHARD T. MERRICK yesterday, should have mentioned the performance to which that dis tinguished lawyer in a great measure owe his reputation.

We refer to Judge MERRICK's services to the Democracy before the Electoral Commission in 1877, when he appeared against the conspiracy to inaugurate the Fraudulent President. The fact that the Times was one of the chief promoters of that infamous scheme does not absolve it from the duty of doing justice to Judge MERRICK.

No matter how the Times has grown to be ashamed of its conduct then, it should not flinch when the occasion requires that it should hold up to public view the memory of its share in the conspiracy which made Fraud first triumphant in American history.

It is not surprising to hear that Gen. Gonpox's diarles from which we print liberal extracts to-day, do not prove agreeable reading for many persons high in place and fame in England. This voice from the desert must make the bunglers of the Soudan business wince, and the people who hear it will not soon forget the doleful burden of its story. And yet through it all runs a vein of quaintness, char actoristic of the man, and which gives at times an entertaining and even amusing quality to this recital of the woes of Khartoum.

The Irving Hall Democracy want to have the Hop. Thomas C. E. ECCLESINE appointed United States District Attorney, and they are right. His political services were potent in the Presidential election and he is both the best orator and the handsomest man in their organization.

A correspondent in Washington, whose statement we print elsewhere, avers that the Provident is dissatisfied, and that Mr. BAYARD's retirement from the Cabinet is not far off. We should be sorry to believe that such trouble had arisen, or that a gentleman of such high character and pure motives as Mr Bayard had become disagreeable to Mr

CLEVELAND. However, such is often the fate of politics. Personal predilections and the purest inten-tions cannot insure the permanent cooperation of elements that are naturally not entirely

President DIAZ is cutting down expenses reducing salaries, and stopping subsidies in Mexico. It is a case of temporary repudiation, and we suppose he can't belp it. Mexico has been doing a big business on a small capital, and the balance of profit and loss has been or the wrong side. We trust the difficulty may soon be overcome by a strict course of econo my, and we wish all possible prosperity to our interesting neighbor.

Our navy is bad enough, but a few more court martials like the one proposed at Annapolis will soon make it the laughing stock of ble people in charge of the Naval Academy, with the right to spank the boys when necessary.

We should like to know the name of that member of the Cabinet who said that the continuation in this country of what the civil service cranks call the spoils system would lead to revolutions. A Democratic Cabinet is a poor place for him.

They all do it, and more is the pity. Here is the able editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser averring that "Dr. HENRY SCHLIEMANN ha been awarded a gold medal." At the same time we learn from the New York Herald, a high authority on taste and morals, that "Mr KEILEY will not be granted an exequatur. Well, we can't help it. If these high old scholars choose to write such English, the law allows it and the offended can only sorrow.

Turn Blaine loose on the stump; give him a carie blanch, and let him follow his own sweet will. There are big returns for the Democracy in the outcome.—Thatlanapolis Sentine! But, to make sure, you should endeavor to engage BURCHARD also

#### Washington Gossip. From the Detroit Free Press.

Washington, June 20.—Yesterday Miss Cleve-land caused considerable amosement among the Treas-ury clerks by coming out in the cast lot in a poke bon net and superintending a carpet beating brigade.

One of the greatest attractions to be witnessed at Albaugh's Opera House this afternoon was Gen. Phil Sheridan and wife and all of the little Sheridans, who were seated in a box, the famous twins, very bright looking children, well in front. Near the childre in the rear, sat Mrs. Sheridan, a handsome and refined appearing lady, while still further in the rear and parially concealed was the bronzed face and stout figure o the hero of Cedar Creek, Dinwiddie Court House, Fiv Forks, and Appointable. The opera was "The Firstes of Penzance," and the family group were much kinused. Sheridan, before the curtain rose, paced in his usual restless manner the fover of the theatre, with his hand behind him, puffing away at a cigar. His closely croppe and heavy hair is tinged with grey, as is also his mon tache. His large dark eyes are, however, still keen and alert, and his figure, which was never that of an Adoni is growing stouter than ever under the influences bigh living and peaceful pursuits.

From the Zenio Standard.

But Chairman Taylor of the Ohio Republican Convention had something to say about the "crime of primes." Did he refer to the theft of the Presidency is 1876, the greatest crime ever committed in this country.
Though this was sugineered by Zach. Chandler, a Michi gan man, yet he had able lieutenants from Ohio in John harman and Garfield, and the chief beneficiary we Hayes, also an Ohio man. An Ohio man's conscience, if he has any, must be very tender on this subject. And then Ohio Kepublicans have Hayes always with them. Inoffensive and contemptible as he is, his constant presence is irritating as a dy tacking a raw sore. Even while peacefully raising chickens at Fremont he is a onstant reminder of a useless fraud, a profitiess crime

#### Sound Logic from John Alexander Logan. From the Chicago News.

Just before Gen. Logan left for Washington he said to a friend: "I hope every Republican who sake to be retained by this Administration will be turned out of office. No Republican would sak Cleveland to at point him if he was out of office. A patition for reten tion stands on the same principle. If a Republicar would not ask for an office he should not ask to be re sined in one."

Massachusatts Not in Diplomacy. Not a Democrat or Mugwump from Massa-chasette has received a foreign diplomatic appointment of even a Consulat. OFFEVERY PARTISANSHIP.

The New Dectrine Contrary to the Anim ing Spirit of this Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The new dogma of offensive partisanship was first enunciated under date of Dec. 25, 1884, by President-elect Cleveland in a letter addressed G. W. Curtis and others, styling themselves the National Civil Service Reform League. expounded by Postmaster Vilas, it had prior to that date been unknown in American polities, or indeed in any form of popular govern-

ment, ancient or modern.
Under a despotism, the will of the tyrant being the sole law, the people, their children and their property exist only in subserviency to his passions, his caprices, and his crimes. In every age the assertion of the principle that the true office of government is to secure the rights of the people, and that their consent is necessary to give it validity, has been treated by the despot as seditious and criminal. Even in our day the rack, the gibbet, and the stake have been freely resorted to to crush out thi heresy. If hereafter our own system shall cease to antagonize this system in every particular and to the fullest extent, it will be the duty "of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Liberal writers on political science have concurred in ascribing to Athens the free government. They have accordingly regarded her as at once the model and inspiration of the popular constitutions of succeeding ages. "All the triumphs of truth and genius over prejudice and power, in every country and in every age." have been the triumphs of Athens. Whenever a few great minds have made a stand against violence and fraud, in the cause of liberty and reason, there has been her spirit in the midst of them, inspiring, encouraging, con

soling. What, it may be asked, has entitled Athena to this encomium? The answer unquestionably is to be found in the fact that every citizen was conscious of a degree of political importance of which the Western nations, with the exception of our own, have had little conception This spirit obviously arose from the conviction with which every Athenian was impressed that not only each act, but the very existence, of the Government depended in some measure upon his individual concurrence and support. was this principle which made him proud of his country, which incited him to every effort for her prosperity, and made him ready to brave every danger for the promotion of her glory. "Her freedom." says Alison, "neverheless expired, in the course of ages, from the limited number of those who enjoyed its

Most of the Governments of modern Forens were established in utter violation of the large and enlightened ideas which distinguished Athens in the immortal days of her glory. According to Alison, "in all these States the feudal system was subject to the same fatal defect, that it made no provision for the interests or welfare of the great body of the people." The overthrow of this system, which endured for eight successive centuries, and reduced the mass of the people to a condition only one remove above that of the brute creation, was the immediate outcome of the American Revolution and of the principles which are emin our national Constitution.

"Offensive partisanship," in conjunction with "competitive examination," as prescribed In the Civil Service statute and the life tenure of office, it may safely be affirmed has worked a new era in American politics. That it is destined in future to become a controlling issue in our elections there is little room to doubt. Should these novel tests receive the deliberate sanction of the people, it is no exaggeration to say that they will work a radical change in our elective system if indeed they do not create a revolution in the spirit and practice of the Sovernment itself.

If we may rely upon the testimony of the Independent Republican journals, or. perhaps, more properly speaking, the civil service reform organs, the removal and appointment of officeholders, with the exception of the comparatively small number expressly provided for by law, are governed solely by the new tests. This, we are told, has been the established criterion ever since they applied the lash so unsparingly to the back of Mr. Cleveland and that of the Secretary of State, for appointing Messrs, Chase, Pillsbury, and Troup to their petty, routine places. Accordingly, we are favored from day to day with minute reports from all sections of the country of the precise particulars which have constituted the offensive artisanship of the various discarded

Time alone will be able to determine the precise estimation in which the officials of the General Government are held by the American people. It remains to be seen whether the incumbents of office, having sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, and consented no longer to participate in the direction of public affairs, are to be regarded by their fellow citizens as a privileged class, or whether they are to be looked upon as band slaves, wearing, like convicts in our State prisons, the badge of infamy.

#### AN OLD-PASHIONED DEMOCRAT. WASHINGTON, June 23, 1885.

# Pendleton-Marie.

Mr. Frank Key Pendleton, a lawyer of Cincinnati and son of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, o Minister to Berlin, and Miss Sallie Marie, daughter Mr. Camille Marie, were married yesterday afternoon Zion Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany. Miss Marie is the niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Peter Marie, the wealthiest member of the Marie family, a broker and investor in Western railroads. Roses and daises were the only blooms permitted at the wedding. Pink and white were the colors worn. Dr. Pierce played the wedding marc from Lebengriu as the bridal party entered the church In the arch of the sanctuary toward which the bride leaning on her father's arm, approached through th

leaning on her father's arm, appreached through the centre asie was a mass of greenery. Laurel was wreathed in the chancel rail and around the Scripture desk. Tree palms made a thicket on each side of the altar, and on the altar were two courty vases filled with roses and disser. The haptismal four was crowned high with pink roses and one way dissies.

Among times the way of the way of the groom, to by A. Conking Mrs. Invit Dunley Field.

Mrs. dischard from the Misses Short, the Misses Remach, the Misses Brace, the Misses Remach, and Misse Time Way of the Way guests were from out of town, and many in town way the way of the

attend. The bride wors a white satin dress with train, covered with valenciennes is ex worn by the bride's grandmother at her wedning. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. A bouquet of white roses was in her band, Drame bloseoms were pinned with the long lace veil in her hair with a diamond star. The best man was Mr. Samuel L. Parrish, the law partner of the groom. The bridesinaids were Miss Josephine Marie and Miss Saliis Rieward, cutsinis of the bride. They wore white Vaierleinnes lace over mult, white straw hats, and carried hig bouquets of daisies. outquets of daisies.

After the ceremony a wedding reception was given at the residence of Mr. Peter Marie in West Sinetecuth

#### A Professorship of Journalism. From the Philadelphia Press.

Col. Will F. Jordan of the Bradford Fra is also an oil producer of large means. He runs the petroleum business for revenue only, and the Kraf for the fun of the thing. We are privately advised that Col. Jordan is about to endow a school of journalism in connection with Cornell University. Mr. Blaine in Ohio.

# From the Cleveland Leader and Herald.

Whether Mr. Blaine will or will not come to Ohio is as ret undetermined, but should be do so, the splendid majority given him last fall will meet with no diminution in October next. Another Hard Kicker. From the Philadelphia Press

# Congressman Reagan of Texas has joined the ranks of Democratic kickers, and declares that the Cabinet has not a Democrat in it. He denounces Attorney-General Garland as a Black Republican.

Losing Time. "My friend." said a clerical-looking gentleman on the front platform to the driver, "If you must use the word, why not say "sheel"?"
"I tried that word on the down trip," replied the driver, "and I was ten minutes late at City Hall."

forming News, has erected in Laurel Grove Cometery at Savannah a handsome monument to the late Col. Wil-liam M. Thompson, who founded that journal and con-ducted it for thirty-two years.

The Morning Ness is one of the ablest and best papers The Morning News is one of the ablest and best papers in all the Southern States.

Mr. J. H. Estill, proprietor of the Sarannah

MR. BAYARD AND THE PRESIDENT. The Secretary of State Sald to be Sure to Leave the Cabinet.

From an Occasional Correspondent WASHINGTON, June 24 .- All is not harmony n the Cabinet and the President is troubled. He is not at one with the Secretary of State, and the differences that have arisen will not be mitigated by time or obliterated in the prog-

ress of the Administration. Mr. Bayard's course in regard to appointments and the general spirit in which he has conducted the department, have been a great disappointment to the President and to som other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Bayard. they say, has proved capricious and uncertain: his course has not been guided by any fixed policy or logical purpose, and he is declared to be the one dissentient and permanently inharmonious element in the Administration.

The objections to Mr. Bayard are cumulative, and no degree of patience, leniency, or ingenious explanation can conceal either the present drift or ultimate result. That result is hat Mr. Bayard will presently leave the Cabinet. The President is kindly disposed and by nature a very tolerant man, but in respect to what he regards as unjustifiable obstacles he knows no amenities whatever.

### DISCONTENT ON THE ISTHMUS.

## The New Government Making Perced Leans

PANAMA, June 16 .- The new regime in Panama, a State Government by direct federal nomination, sustained by federal bayonets, and which entered this city by the consent of the American Government and the American forces on the Isthmus, is condemned by local opinion, both native and foreign, as arbitrary and oppressive, and as nothing less than a dictatorship, intensely illiberal, and absolutely irresponsible. This Government, when it peran its rule, professed that it came to effect a regeneration on the Isthmus and to restore the reign of law and order, One month has been quite sufficient to convince the public of the empty character of these promises. A forced loan was one of its first acts, the sum being fixed at \$100,000, This was assessed in such a manner that the poor were called upon to pay as much as the rich, the humble householder or shopkeeper rich, the humble householder or shopkeeper paying the same amount as the opulent merchant or the millionaire banker. So badly were the quotas distributed that only about \$49,000 was collected. This was not sufficient for war purposes, and now the rulers propose a new scheme, a contribution de quera war contribution), the amount of which is lixed at \$300,000, which is to be levied on those who favored and those who assisted the rebellion, and those who have been obdurate in refusing payment of the previous loan. This measure means the confiscation of all properties of revolutionary sympathizers or participants, and in three or four blocks property to the value of at least half the amount of the contribution may be obtained.

sympathizers or participants, and in three or four blocks property to the value of at least half the amount of the contribution may be obtained.

The new Government has also threatened the suppression of the Star and Herald, the only independent newspaper in the place, because it presumed to criticize certain acts.

Rumors of revolution were current about the city recently, but they had no foundation in fact. A number of arrests were made however, and half a dozen persons are languishing in the offensive and filthy prisons of the city, while several others have been ordered to leave the city and the Istinus. Among the former are Mr. C. Andrew, Prefect of Colon under Santo Domingo Vila; Gen. Lzquiordo, and Sefer Vengoechea. Gen. Gonima is one of those ordered to leave the country. The city is again under martial law; salcons and places of amusement are closed at 10 P. M.

The latest victims of the fever at Colon are Charles Cheney and Byron Morgan of Rutland, Vt., the former a conductor and the latter a locomotive engineer on the Panama Raliroad. Two of the carpenters who recently came from New York to work on the wharves of Colon have also died of the same disease. It is said that the late Mr. Hutchings had also suffered a severe attack of the disease, but was considered convalescent, and his death was attributed to heart failure," superinduced by extreme weakness. Many deaths have occurred in Panama from the same cause, and over one hundred Colombian soldiers have succumbed to the disease in the last month.

The news from the coast is to the effect that the Government forces under command of Gen. Watheus, with Gen. Rafael Reyes as chief of staff, were preparing to attack Gaitan in strong force. Gaitan is reported to have abandoned his camp at Savana Larga, and had concentrated his troops at Barranquilla. The later place is peculiarly exposed to fire in case of attack, and has avidently been badly chosen as a battle ground. It is known that negotiations are going on between various parties, Gen. Santo Domingo V

without further bloodshed.

It is reported that Gen. Santo#Domingo Vila will return in the Tennessee and resume the reins of Government again on his arrival.

# THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

# They Censure Some Teachers and Exonerate

The School Commissioners held a special meeting resterday to dispose of a lot of business before the summer vacation. Louis A. Barait was appointed astructor in Spanish in the College of the City of New York at a salary of \$2,000 a year. The charges made by George B. Riggins against Moses L. Phillips, Trustee of the Eleventh ward, were dismissed. The charges were that he was an agnostic, and that in 1881 he was arrested for permitting gambing in his realoun at 224
keventh street. When it came to Commissioner Wood's
turn to vote he said. "If I had known as much about
Mr Philips before I voted for him as he has since admitted to be true, he would neverflave had my vote."
The Bourleasured Mrs. J. I lill, principal, for expelling Mannie Hendelman, 6 years old, from the school.
The commission are report said: "We do not understand
how he severally of expulsion can be necessary
in case of a little girl of expulsion can be necessary
in case of a little girl of expulsion can be necessary
in case of a little girl of expulsion can be necessary
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in case of a little girl of expulsion complaint is evenheard. It is to educate from the complaint is evenlied. It is to educate from the complaint of the
schools are built and principals and teachers are paid
salaries."

The Board consured Mrs. annie, M. Bodynan bruster that he was an agnostic, and that in 1881 he was a

achnois are built and principuls and teachers are paid salaries."

The Board consured Mrs Annie M. Hoffman, principal of the femal: department of Grammar school No. 69 for treating C. W. Luyster rudely when he tried to find out why his daughter had not been promoted.

A committee recommended the removal of Miss Kate A. Pringithon as a teacher in the primary department of Grammar School No. 16 on charges of tucompetency and insubordination. Miss Prizgithon's class had failed on two occasions. She said the scholars promoted into her class were unfit for the higher studies and that the primare was considered in the school was antagonistic to her. Commissioner Schmitt spoke in her bohaff and asset that the matter go over until October when Miss Plizgibbon would appear for reexamination. This was agreed to

# The Responsionent of Merchandles.

WASHINGTON, June 24.-A committee consistepresenting the merchants and importers of New York had a hearing to-day at the Treasury Department before Secretary Manning, Assistant Secretary Fairchild, and Selicitor Mcties on the general question of the reappraisement of merchandise. They asserted that the department instructions of June 10 are unjust to the importers, on the ground that moder them the importers are not afforded a fair and equitable hearing. They said that the present method of reappraisement was a sinchamber proceeding, conducted by overbearing special agains. They asked that the importers be allowed to be present at the hearings, and to cross-examine which essents, if peccessary, and that the duties of the special against a these hearings to more clearly defined. The committee were requested to put their views in writing and the Secretary said they would then be fully considered and proper relief agorded. had a hearing to-day at the Treasury Department be

# Post Office Inspectors Appainted.

Washington, June 24.-After an examination of the ratings of the candidates for appointment as Post Office Inspectors examined last week, the Postmaster-Jeneral to-day appointed the following named persons 

Director Burchard Requested to Resign. WASHINGTON, June 24.-Secretary Manning Washington, June 24.—Secretary Manning has requested the resignation of Horato C. Burchard as Director of the Mint. It is understood that Mr. Burchard will decline to resign, on the ground that there are no charges against him, and because his term of office will not expire until February, 1888. It is said that the friends of Mr. Burchard question the right of the thefriends of Mr. Burchard question the right of the above the february to remove him, insamuch as he was appointed by the feminishment of the fermion of the provides that the incut under a special statute, which provides that the incut under a special statute, which provides that the incut under the support of the female.

# Missaken for Teller Scott.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 24 .- F. L. Thorpe of KINGSTON, Ont. June 24.—F. L. Thorpe of Chicago arrived at Rideau Lakerscently to enjoy some Sahng. He noticed two men watching him closely. He subsequently got acquainted with them, and they went fabring together. Landing on an island to partials of refreshments. Thorpe was drugged and spirited away. When he came to his senses and to district away when he came to his senses were detective decamped with \$100 MD. The strangers were detective decamped with \$100 MD. The strangers were detective decamped proved his identity, and was released, the detectives bearing all his expenses.

Verdict in the Pour Bank Conspiracy Case. Pirrasung, June 24.—The jury in the Riddle-Reliter conspiracy case this morning amounted that they had found a versics of not guilty.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

More Tean 900,000 Sames Added to the Roll in Four Years-Sympathy for Gen. Grant. PORTLAND, Me., June 24 .- The executive ession of the national encampment of the G. A. R. began at 11 A. M. to-day in the City Hall with a full attendance of delegates. After calling the encampment to order the Commanderin-Chief delivered his annual address. He said that four years ago there was a membership of nearly 70,000. On March 31, 1885, thirty-eigh departments reported 5,026 posts and 269,684 members, while the report of the Adjutant-General shows the membership to be 287,687. The large number of 54,292 reported by the Adjutant-General as suspended during the year is due in great measure to the negligence and inefficiency of post officers. "Our finances." the Commander in -Chief continued, "are in excellent condition. We have on hand a cash balance of \$15,224." He added:

characteristic fortitude that has challenged the admiration of the world.

Several posts left for home this morning,
among them Van Houten Post of Jersey City.

Comrade Loring of Post 15, Beston, offered a
resolution asking the National Encampment to
support the Eight-dollar Universal Pension
bill, and to urge its Pension Committee
to do all in its power to forward its
interests, and moved its reference to
the Committee on Pensions, Post Commander-in-Chief Wagner of Pennsylvania
moved to refer the resolution to the Committee
on Pensions. This was defented, 278 to 214,
and the resolution goes to the Committee on and the resolution goes to the Committee Rasolutions.
Rasolutions.
This practically completed the business of the preliminary session, and loud calls were made for Gen. Logan, who rose and made a brief address.

### HARD AT WORK FOR SIXTY YEARS.

An Insurance Prosident Who Never Saw Coney Island or Had a Day's Vacation. Peter R. Warner was 20 years old when he entered the office of the North River Fire Insurance Company. Yesterday, when he resigned as President of the company, he could look as President of the company, he could look back upon an unbroken service of over sixty years. With his friends clustered about him he took solid comfort in saying he was the father of New York underwriters.

He said that in three-score years he had not taken a single day's vecation. He had never been to Long Branch, and he knew Coney Island only through the newspapers. He went to Albany once on business for his company, and that was the extent of his travels.

The Board of Fire Underwriters will ask Mr. Warner to dinner next week.

### THE OLEOMARGARINE DECISION. Senator Low Says the Case Before the Court

NEWBURGH, June 24.—Senator Henry R. Low, the father of the recent amendments to the Oleomargarine act, in a letter to the public on the decision of the Court of Appeals, says:

This case (the People agt. Marx) was not a test case at all, but a bogus suit gotten up by the oleomargarine manufacturers against one of their own number, and pushed on to the Court of Appeals upon a pretended statement of facts which did not exist in the case at all, and with no evidence offered on the part of the people of counterestit. It was an unfail distorted statement, the new york assistant District Attorney at a time when the Dairy Commissioner was not able to be present. It was a travesty upon justice, and should never have been allowed to go to the Court of Appeals as in any way a test of the validity of any of the provisions of this law. The decision of the Court of Appeals as in any way a test of the validity of any of the provisions of this law. The decision of the Court of Appeals and of the fireuit Court of the United States and of the fireuit Court of the United States and of the fireuit Court of the United States if the question here involved were there properly reaction; success 7 and 8 of the supplemental act reactions of the court of the United States if the question here involved were there properly reaction; success 7 and 8 of the supplemental act reactions of the court of the United States of the court of the United States of the court of the United States of the old of the court of the United States of the old of the court of the United States of the old of the court of the United States of the court of the United States and the court of the United States along the proper side, and, if need to a such cases should be premptly carried to the highest courts of this state and to the Supreme Court of the United States. on the decision of the Court of Appeals, says:

# The St. Jean Baptiste Pestivities,

OTTAWA, June 24.-The St. Jean Baptiste elebration was inaugurated to-day by a procession of the societies taking part to the Basilica. Here Pontin cal high mass was said by Hishop Duhamel. The scene in the interior of the cathedral was one of great brilliancy. It was a blaze of light, and conspicuous in the sanctuary stood a huge "pain bent," the gift of the bakers of Ottawa and Hull. This monster out, which was in the form of a claim. This monster out, which was in the form of a cake of eleven stories, was 15 feet 3 inches in height, 3 feet 6 inches spare at the base, and weighed 359 pounds. It was destined of all attacks which as a contract of the sanctuary of the same with a surface of the same with a surface of the same with a surface of the same of t cal high mass was said by litshop Duhame!. Th

# An Elephant Clearing Out a Circus. LAPERS, Mich., June 24.-During the per-

formance of a circus here yesterday, a large elephant became infuriated and turned upon the 8,000 persons became infuriated and turned upon the 8,000 persons assembled under the canvas. He fore up the seats, suisabled the furniture, and made havoe scherally. Women fainted, children screamed, and a general stamped followed. The energed elephant, after clearing out the canvas, made a break for the woods near by, and mired himself in an adjacent swamp. After much difficulty he was extricated, but sive hullets were shot into his hide to tame him. Annot the panic numbers of limits were broken and much property was lost and damaged. No fatalities occurred.

Number of Indians at the Custer Massacre. WASHINGTON, June 24.-Major Reno, who took part in the campaign which ended in the Custer mass sacre, has long wished to know how many Indians were sacre, has long wished to know how many Indians were motually engaged. Vesterday he visited Sitting Bull, who is here, and by means of an interpreter ascertained that there was probably from 5,982 to 10,489 Indians in the fight—a force strong enough to have easily overwheimed both Gen. Custer's and Major Remo's forces. Sitting Bull was not very willim to take fit the details, as he has still an apprehension that the whites may punish him for his part in that massacre. Major Remo, in his official report, fixed the number of Indians at 3,000.

The Church and the Temperance Cause. WILEESBARRE, June 24.-H. W. Palmer, Atorney-General of Pennsylvania under Goy. Hoyt, in a emperance lecture before a large audience in the Frank lin Street Methodist Church today, made the remark that the Catholic Church was doing more for the cause of temperance than all the other Christian churches put together. Its pricess were educating the people up to the principles of true manhood. In the scranton diocess a,one there were 6,000 Father Matthew men.

Twenty Families Poisoned by Beef. ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 24.-Twenty families living in the eastern portion of this city were yester-day affected with poison from beef they had eaten. To-day a number of the victure are pronounced to be in a serious condition. The Health Commissioner is made

Lyries of High Culture. From the Boston Courier. BEASONABLE RHYMES. The Vacation Season Now to the beach or mountains, there to revel In aummer joys, his vigor to restore. The weary pastor take his way. The devil Keeps at his business just as before.

The Merry Maiden.

The sealskin sacque, that erst with pride she wore, Is now in camphor safely laid away.

And from the sultry city to the shore with pleasure hastes the maiden fair and gay. In tinen, lawn, or muslin, or plane. And riboons at her throat, a vision fair.

Along the yellow sands where waveluts play she passes slowly, with a pensive air.

Creating havon mong the hearts of mashers there. The Herry Malden.

The Man who Complains of the Weather. Again the sun's fierce heat smares.

And makes him swarthy as a creole:
He used to grumble, "Cold as blazes!"
And now he says "'Tis hot as shoul!"

He Catches R.

The small boy bounding o'er the lea.
With cap in hand and shouts of gise.
Pursues the nimble bundle bee.
He catches it; then to the pool
He speeds, his burning hand to cool.
And wishes he had gone to achool. Becognizes a Friend.
And now the watermeion green
in market stalls attracts the eye;
The doctor with a smiling mien
Begards it as he passes by.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Kat Goodwin as "Richard"-Mr. Collier's

Benefit at the Academy of Music. Special entertainments given by volunteer sctors for the financial benefit of professional rothers are apt to be provocative of much disappointment along with the delights. The ack of that discipline which can only be solidly based on wages was felt at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon in the first of two performances for Mr. James W. Collier, ex-manager of the regretfully disbanded Union Square company. Players were to have come from all of the four city theatres now open, but those who represented the Casino and Wallack's in the programme failed to show themselves on the stage, Mr. John T. Raymond and Miss Olga Brandon of the Madison Square "The Conjugal Lesson," and Mr.

year is due in great measure to the nogligence and inselicincy of post officers. "Our figances." the Commander-in-Chief continued." are in excellent condition. We have on hand a cash balance of \$15.224." He added:

I heartly enderse the organization knews as the Veteraue Rights Union, the object of which is to secure to our courselest their rights and privileger under the Revised Statutes of the United States. The union urges, as it rightfully may and ought, that, when other the Revised Statutes of the United States. The union urges, as the was a solute.

Enowing that there is nothing in the Grand Army of the Republic inconsistent with the most exacting personal duty or the strictest religion. I deemed into the result of the United States, that they might know our organization has nothing to concess, and that our purposes are commended by all who understand them. The committee of the United States, that they might know our organization has nothing could be found in the simple of the Grand Army to prevent any good Catholis from the date of disability. He also urged this own that outling could be found in the simple of the committee of the United States, and the date of disability. He also urged the total days of the statute and the other states of the United States, that in this first hour of the world.

Resolutions of sympathy with Gen. Grant were adopted by a unanimous rising vote, amid great cheering, as follows:

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Resolutions of sympathy with Gen. Grant were adopted by a unanimous rising vote and the control of the world.

Several posts left for home this morning, among them van Houten l'ost of Jersey City. Comrade Loring of Post 15. Boston, offered a resolution asking t

New York audiences since to be a tragedian.

The audience was larger than in the afternoon, and composed to a remarkable degree of politicians and well-known men about town, who greeted Mr. Collier with tremendous vim, applauded again when a floral horseshoe was passed up to him, and finally compelled him to make a speech. applauded again when a floral horseshoe was passed up to him, and flanily compelled him to make a speech.

Mr. Keene did not get a hearing for his Richelieu until after 11 o'clock. The Cardinal, as he presented him, was a handsomely venerable figure, with a voice somewhat unmusieni in its weakness, but very strong indeed in its ranting. Briefly described, this was an effort with no original or peculiar merits to win critical praise, but one which, nevertheless, contained the familiar points of the role somewhat cleverly emphasized. It commanded judicious respect and careless admiration. Of course, the portion of the play presented contained the desperately environed Richelieu's threat to haunch upon his enemies the curse of Rome; and this was delivered with a veciferous vehemence, which in merit was almost equal to its noise. This should, under the circumstances, be construed as praise.

### SUNREAMS.

-It appears that the favorite song of Col. Cooper of Pennsylvania is "Kiss My Syelids Down."

—The famous Pleffers hot springs, near Ragatz Switzerland, which gave out at the time of the recent cruption of Vesuvius, are running again. -A large painting representing Custer's

last fight with the Indians, the work of a Virginia artist, was the ohief work of art contributed by the South to the New Orleans exhibition. It drew well. -The lakes and streams in the vicinity of St. Johnsbury, Vt., were stocked last week with 75,000 land-looked salmon. As many more of the fish will be put in the tributaries of the Counceticut River in the

Green Mountain State. -One of the two free circulating libraries n Philadelphia, that of the Friends in Germantown permits no work of fiction upon its shelves, yet it loans nearly 15,000 volumes a year, and about 25,000 people come annually to read in its rooms.

-Three sons and two daughters of Gen es survive him. His sons are farmers in Virginia, and the daughters are both great travellers, the elder having explored Australia, Japan, Chins, Indis, and Egypt, it

-South Australia is coming into competition with South Africa as an estrich-farming region. The feathers thus far produced are of superior quality and bring high prices; moreover, the chickens seem to arrive at a plume-bearing much earlier than at the Can--Improved cabs in England are now provided with electric bells to signal the driver. A new hansom has a receptacle for an umbrella (presumably wet one) outside the door; the owner, moreover, wit not forget it, because he must raise the umbrella in or

der to open the door to get out. -An English farmer reports a strange friendship between his ferrets and young rats-natura enemies of the flercest sort. Twise, when his ferret hat had a litter, young rats have been given her for food deach time she has saved and suckted with her own young until they had matured

-The Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, London, told the Society of Arts, in a recent address, that the daily supply received at Billingsgate, the great London flah market, amounted to 500 tons. A ton of fish is equal to the weight of 28 average sheep, so that 500 tons equals a consumption of 14,000 sheep.

—A Briton who has been to Texas writes

to one of his home papers that "a person who cannot help awagering about British superiority had much better keep the broad Atlantic between himself and Texas, while another person with his mouth shut and his eyes open will thoroughly enjoy that country -A hazardous experiment was made some time ago by an association of English philanthropists who advanced money to send a colony of East London

ers into the Canadian northwest. Not one of the cold

nists had the slightest experience in agriculture vo the settlement is reported to have prospered, and only one man has deserted. -The celebrated rocking stone at Rusk tone, in Wve valley. England, was accidentally thrown ver recently. Some performers in a variety company sed too much force in rocking it, and the from its position on the soumit of a bill into a wood be-low. This sacient Druidical altar is the property of the

crown, and was an object of great interest to tour sta--- The last report of the French Departnent of Agriculture shows how extensive have be the ravages of the grape-destroying phyllogera in that ountry, but comforts its readers by evidence that the est is decreasing. The statistics given show that France has now more than a million less acres devoted o vineyards than she possessed before the appearance

-From a report just issued by the Beltish Agricultural Department, it appears that, during 1804, of live animals imported from Canada, 608 carrie 1.77 sheep, and one pig were thrown overboard, and ht cuttle and 324 sheep landed dead. Of those imported from the United States, 1,570 cattle, and 257 sheep were thrown verboard, and 85 cattle and 92 sheep landed dead, or a

total loss of 4,856 animals. -The ages of some famous living ladies may be interesting, as for instance: Madam Ariam 42. Sarah Berniardt, 41. Rosa Benheur, 63: Miss Brechton, 48; the Empress Engenie, 50: Helen Panist, 66, Miss de Gasparin, 72; Mrs. Gladstone, 73: Mine Arabella incl. dard, pinniste, 47; Mrss Florence Nightingsie, 65; Caris tine Nasson, 42; Mrs. Olippant, 67; Onida, 44; Part., 42 Mrs. Harriet Beecher, Stowe, 73; Ellen Terry, 52; Mrs.

-The first book published in Philadelphia was Athins's "Almanac," Rest—an unpaged pampulet of twenty pages, only two copies of which are known. One of the first copies fell into the hands of Col. Work ham, Penn's deputy, who reported to the Provincial Council that it declared Pennsylvania to have been be gun by "Lord Penn." The Council emphatically lisaproved of this suphemistic fals-hood, and directed both author and printer (William Bradford) "to blott out yo words" Lord Penn," "which was done.

-In the German Agricultural Institute at Halle much attention is paid to improving breeds of do-mestic animals. Crossing of the domestic sheep with the moughon, or wild sheep of Corsica, has been so so that the moniform is the succession of the domestical flocks. Additional light is expected to be thrown up of the subject by the recent accession in the gardens of two new pairs of wild sheep, the American Uniform, and a Persian species, neither of which have ever before been seen in Europe alive. Experiments as to crossing

those with domestic breeds will be begun at once Great statue of beloved Liberty.
A royal welcome would we give to thee.
Thou art the substance of an artist's draw.
A sign of international exteem.
Thus askeet not to sit, nor drink, nor eat.
But art content to stand upon thy feet.
And yet it seems a undar-drawing task
to get the dimes to grant the been yet ask
thy monetrous feet cast far into the shado
the meals of the famed of breage maid.
Let ineaperience be our formal ples
for not providing earlier for three
We'll get the money and foundation, loo.
And set these on thy feet of statue great.
To light the harbor and the Sheel Gale. TO THE STATUE.